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Humidity 74 59

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

一月十一日英港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY ACCEPTS ARMISTICE.

ALLIED BLOCKADE TO CONTINUE.

PITIFUL APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

REQUEST FOR MITIGATION OF "FEARFUL CONDITIONS."

London, November 8.

The Kaiser's abdication has strengthened the belief that the German Government will accept the armistice terms.

Text of the German Reply.

By Trans Oceanic Wireless.

[Secretary of State to Mr. Lansing]

Berlin, November 11.

Secretary is in accord with the common aims and ideals of Democracy. The German Government has addressed themselves to the President of the United States with a request to re-establish peace.

The peace was to correspond with the principles which the President has always maintained.

Its aim was to be a just solution of all questions.

Furthermore, the President has declared that he did not wish to interfere with the peaceful development.

The German Government has received the Conditional Armistice.

After a blockade of fifty months, peace conditions, especially the surrender of the means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and would cause the starvation of millions of men, women and children, all the more as the blockade is to continue.

We had to accept these conditions, but we feel it our duty to draw President Wilson's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of these conditions must produce amongst the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the Community of Nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace.

The German people, therefore, in this fateful hour address themselves again to the President with the request to use his influence with the Allied Powers to mitigate those fearful conditions.

Please confirm.

SOLO,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Abdication Decree.

London, November 9.

A German official wireless message states:—Prince Max, the Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following Decree:

"The Kaiser and the King have decided to renounce the Throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the Throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled. For the Regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor and he has proposed that a Bill be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a Constitutional German National Assembly which will settle finally the future form of Government of the German nation and of those peoples desirous of coming within the Empire."

U.S. COTTON OUTPUT.

London, November 11.

A Washington message says the census shows the cotton ginned in 1918 is 7,791,000.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Splendid Advance of the Allies.

FRENCH CAVALRY CROSS BELGIAN FRONTIER.

Paris, November 9.
In great victories, which are a prelude to even greater, on a 70 mile front between the Scheldt and the Aisne, the Germans have been forced to retreat hither and thither. On the British right General Dabney's First French Army took 4,000 prisoners. Guise has been captured and positions carried of enormous strength and importance. Between the Oise and Chateau Pocion the French have penetrated all parts of the Hindenburg line and compelled the Germans to retreat over six miles.—Havas.

Magnificent British Advance.

London, November 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We are advancing on the whole British front. The Fourth and Third Armies, on the right, are advancing across the Sambre River towards the Belgian frontier, meeting with little organised resistance.

The First Army, in the centre, has rapidly progressed astride the Mons-Condé Canal. Southward of the Canal we have crossed the Marche Mons Railway and are approaching Mons.

Northward of the Mons-Condé Canal the First Army's left, in conjunction with the Fifth Army's right, cleared the area between the Scheldt River and the Antwerp Canal, capturing Pervoux, and crossed the Acting Canal southward of Pervoux.

On the left, the Fifth and Second Armies gained the bank of the Scheldt on the whole front.

The Fifth Army captured Antwerp and Tournai and progressed eastwards of these towns.

The Second Army is approaching Béneix.

Progress on Whole Front.

London, November 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our advanced troops are gaining contact with the retreating enemy on the whole front.

We occupied Faubourg de Berthaincourt on the southern outskirts of Mons.

Farther north we are approaching Lenclos and have captured Béneix.

The American Advance.

London, November 10.

An American communiqué states:—Crossing the Meuse south of St. Eloy we captured Monast, pushed through Woerwé Forest and captured Jemappes, Soupy and Remoiville.

South of Badonvilliers, we captured Moisy, Thonnoy and Manhoulles, all of which were vigorously defended.

The German Withdrawal.

London, November 9.

A German official wireless message says:—We evacuated the part of Tournai lying on the west bank of the Scheldt. We withdrew between the Scheldt and the Oise and westward of the Meuse.

The Flanders Advance.

London, November 10.

A British Belgian communiqué states:—The Belgians occupy the western bank of the Ghent-Teratz Canal from the Dutch frontier to Ghent station. The French occupy Melden and the heights east thereof, and the northern part of Maarsse, The British occupied the southern part of Maarsse.

French Cavalry Cross Belgian Frontier.

London, November 10.

A French communiqué states:—We have advanced fifteen kilometres at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and considerable material, including several railway trains.

Our cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, hustling the enemy rearwards.

We occupied Glageon, four miles from Hirson and St. Michel, and pursuing the enemy beyond those places on the general line Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel and the forest of Macquenoise. Forges Philippe.

Farther east, after forcing the crossing of the Thain and the Aube, we carried the plateau northward, despite resistance. We advanced considerably beyond Sizy le Petit and reached the railway from M. zieres to Hirson. We surrounded M. zieres and crossed the Meuse further east.

German Defeat Becoming Worse.

London, November 9.

The German defeat is becoming worse daily.

The Germans have commenced to evacuate the Escaut salient between Valenciennes and Ghent.

The British occupied Condé-Ecaud and have taken Mauberge, driving back the enemy towards Mons and Charleroi.

The French in the south reached the outskirts of Fourmies and Hirson, and the southern suburbs of M. zieres.

French and American units chased the Germans from their last positions on the heights east of the Meuse, driving them back from the Woerwé Plain.—French Wireless.

Serbian Progress in Hungary.

London, November 9.

The Serbian advance in Hungary continues.

They have crossed the Danube between Bawis and S. milia, and the Sava, at Semlin and Mitrovitz.—French Wireless.

COTTON WORKERS' DEMANDS.

London, November 11.

The Cotton Spinners and Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation has decided to ballot among 100,000 members on the question of striking owing to the employers' refusal of a forty per cent. advance in wages. The employers have offered an advance of twenty per cent.

The manufacturers have refused the cotton weavers' application for a fifty per cent. advance in wages. The men's Federation will make a decision for the Committee on Production.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN REVOLT.

Soldiers' Council at Bremen Recognised.

London, November 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the *West-Zeitung* publishes the Agreement between the Bremen Soldiers' Council and the Commander of the Garrison providing for joint control of military authority and the provisioning of the town; also the release of political and military prisoners and the recognition of the Soldiers' Council as a civil authority.

CROATIANS JOIN SERBIANS.

London, November 9.

The *West-Zeitung* states that the Croatian National Council at Agram has resolved to unite with Serbia.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

London, November 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Jardine, Lord Robert Cecil stated that some time must elapse before Clause 16 of the Turkish Armistice could be fully carried out at Aden owing to the conditions there, but he did not think there was the slightest danger to the settlement at Aden.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

Unity Among the Allies.

Paris, Nov. 7.

French opinion approves President Wilson's note to Germany concerning the conditions of the armistice as proof of complete unity among the free nations. President Wilson refers the enemy to Marshal Foch and Admiral Bonapart. Weymss associated Germany's convoy coming under the white flag. Germany's surrender is manifest to the world.

French opinion is satisfied as to President Wilson's 14 points and 5 principles subject to qualifications. The Allies are reserving independence regarding freedom of the seas. The restoration of invaded territories is most important to France. Restoration must mean full compensation for all damage to the civil population, covering losses by the devastation of territories.—Havas.

The German Delegates Arrive.

London, Nov. 8.

Hitherto there have been no official details of the historic meeting to-day behind the French lines, not even the name of the meeting place is yet known. Herr Erzberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne where they were formally received at six o'clock this morning by Marshal Foch and his Chief of Staff, General Weygand, and Admiral Weymss. A German courier left for Main Headquarters at Spa by automobile before noon with the text of the armistice terms.

The Terms Disclosed.

Paris, Nov. 9.

Newspapers publish the following account of yesterday's interview: An apparently historic meeting took place at chateau near Senlis. Herr Erzberger, speaking in French, formally explained the Mission. Marshal Foch then read aloud the terms of the armistice. The delegates were prepared for these terms in bulk but when they heard the details they understood for the first time the extent of the German defeat. After the delegates made a few observations regarding the difficulties of carrying out certain clauses Herr Erzberger asked, in the interests of humanity, that an immediate suspension of arms should be ordered. Marshal Foch replied that there could be no suspension till the armistice is signed.

German Courier Delayed.

London, Nov. 9.

The Press Bureau announces that owing to the heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battle front the passage of the German courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he was not expected to reach German Headquarters till the afternoon of the 9th. It is not likely that any decision in regard to the armistice will be reached to-day. While nothing is yet known as to the exact nature of the terms observers report that they clearly flattered the German parlementaires whose general attitude seemed to indicate that they were ready to bow to their fate.

An Admission of Defeat.

London, Nov. 8.

A wireless German official message says: The Imperial Chancellor has issued a proclamation to Germans abroad as follows: In these hard days many living outside the Fatherland, surrounded by hatred and malicious rejoicing, will be heavy hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers fought heroically to the last, as no army ever fought. The homeland has shown unbroken power of endurance and suffering. Forsaken in the fifth year by their Allies the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of their enemies. Victory, for which many hoped, is not granted us, but the German people has won a greater victory, for it has conquered itself and its belief in the justice of might. From this victory we will draw for the hard times before us a new strength whereon you too can build.

Thanksgiving Services.

London, Nov. 9.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of the Nonconformist churches have issued a joint statement that the churches will open communally in preparation for immediate thanksgiving services.

(Continued on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.
Messrs. Sam'l Montagu and Company's report states that the silver market is unchanged, though the recent reduction in insurance rates will doubtless be reflected in the price of silver.

London, Nov. 9.
The silver market is steady.

GERMANY CLIMBS DOWN.

How Hongkong Received the News.

The news that Germany had accepted the Allied armistice conditions as received this morning in Hongkong with the utmost jubilation. Fairly early in the forenoon, rumours were freely circulating that the information had been received in the Colony by wireless, though the exact nature of the information was not known. Later on, however, the *Telegraph* was able, through the courtesy of the Hongkong *Bulletin*, to circulate the text of the German Reply, showing that the Allied conditions had been accepted and a plea made to President Wilson to attempt to secure their mitigation. The news was eagerly devoured, and a feeling of joyousness soon prevailed.

Flags of the Allied nations were soon in evidence, and at Alexandra Building, especially there was a most profuse display. Many of the native shops also flew flags, and this afternoon the main thoroughfares of the city were a blaze of colour. There was a general feeling of relief that the Allies had at length imposed their will on the Germans and that the final conclusion of peace could not be far distant. At the Hongkong Hotel, at tiffin-time there was quite an enthusiastic scene. The dining room being almost full, the orchestra struck up the British National Anthem, then following with the national airs of the other Allies. There was much applauding, those present standing, and at the close there were enthusiastic cheers raised.

Many of the business offices closed for the afternoon, and a general holiday air has prevailed.

Brazil to Have Embassy at Rome.

Brazil has notified Italy that it intends to raise its Legation at Rome to the rank of Embassy. This follows Italy's action in establishing an Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Peru's Monetary Law.
The Peruvian Government has promulgated the revised Monetary law. It authorizes the issue of \$15,000,000 in banknotes against dollar or pound sterling deposits in New York and London banks. This is virtually the same arrangement as that effected between the United States and Argentina. The law provides that all exchange transactions must be on the basis of \$5.01 1/4 to the Peruvian pound for cable transfers on New York.

Henry Ford Hospital.
The Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, was formally taken over by the United States Government recently. It is to be used, it was announced, for the care of wounded soldiers, and will be ready for occupancy by January 1 next. The four floors of the building are to be divided into sixteen wards each, with accommodations for 100 patients.

A Millionaire's Heirs.
The Rev. E. C. Lobesnitz and Mrs. Ross L. Bebe, both of Shanghai, are stated to be named as heirs in the will of the late Mr. William C. Lobesnitz millionaire leather merchant of Chicago and Leavenworth. When Mr. Lobesnitz made his last will, just before the war, there was a large bequest to the Gamsinde Rath of Stadt Eisfeld, Sachsen Meiningen, Germany. Subsequently, when the stories of German atrocities began to appear and when it had been proved Germany was responsible for the war, the patriotic merchant changed his will. The widow received \$200,000 in four annual installments of \$50,000. Another heir is Mr. Horace G. Lobesnitz of Detroit, brother of the Rev. E. C. Lobesnitz and Mrs. Bebe. The Rev. Lobesnitz left Shanghai a month ago for the United States.

War Has Taken Doctors.
"The medical profession has furnished a greater percentage of its members to active army and navy service than any other civil pursuit. Nearly a quarter of the physicians actively engaged in practice before we went to war are now in military service, and it is probable that nearly another quarter must be furnished. It has, therefore, become of the utmost importance that medical education be minimized and that qualified young men be prepared for civil and military medicine."

So declared Dean C. R. Barber, of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, in explaining the necessity for medical training at this time and the education required to train a physician or surgeon. "Preparation for medicine now requires, after a four-year high-school course, two years of specialized pre-medical study, then a four-year course in the medical school, and finally a year of hospital study, civil or military."

Days and the Red Cross.
The following is a letter sent to the Editor of the Times.—A touching instance of admiration of our cause by the semi-savage jungle races of far off Borneo may be of as much interest to your readers as it is to myself. In this mail's letters from Borneo I learn from a relative, one of the few white officials in that country, that when the natives last came in from all parts of a widely-scattered sector of river and jungle for pay they voluntarily passed the hat round and collected the equivalent of some \$3 in cents for the Red Cross work "over the big water" of which they had heard, as bush natives do. And that a new day later an aged Dayak chief had come down river in his dug-out from some days' distance away with some fresh paddy, bananas, and two chickens which he begged the White Man to accept and to send on to his brother orang-puch, or white brother, who lay wounded and sick beyond the ocean. The fat cheeks of the rich man looked small in comparison with this simple offering of his best at the hands of the jungle men, who seemed to respect his white color and scorn the jungle Indians, who were no doubt the descendants of the original inhabitants of the island.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Loan Proposal.
The Peking News Agency reports that the partial redemption of the 4th year domestic loan by drawing which ought to have taken place last February has been postponed until now on account of financial difficulty. As the Government's credit is involved in this matter the Ministry of Finance has proposed to make use of the Customs revenue surplus, of which some \$2,000,000 are still available, for this purpose. It is reported however that the Diplomatic Body has not yet consented to China's request.

Orphanages and the War.

The Lord Mayor has received at the Mansion House about \$6,000 in response to his appeal for the seven best-known orphanages whose income has shrunk under war conditions. In these institutions 1,800 fatherless boys and girls are being clothed and educated. An anonymous donor has recently given \$200, the Haberdashers' Company \$105 each, and the Grocers' Company \$100. It is hoped that \$15,000 or \$20,000 will be raised, and the fund is still open.

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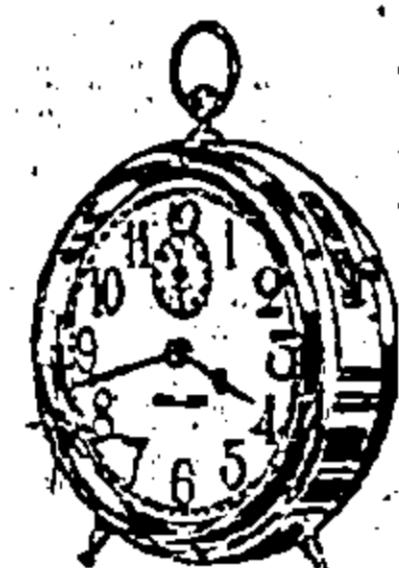
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your heart-blood goes into it."

IT has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much
of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just
think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the
tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front;
think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed
to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are
not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

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SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

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AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN
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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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yielding a net income of 5.65%
bearing interest from the 16th
October 1918.Subscription list will be opened
on the 20th Oct. 1918 and closed
on the 20th November 1918.Further particulars on application
to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE

5, Chater Road.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL

Manager.

WHY is it more advan-
tageous to insure
Motor Cars or Cycles
against accidents with
the MOTOR UNION

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Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

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29th are accepted in payment.

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obtained.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Honkong, 19th October, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH

CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

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Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undernamed.THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

HONGKONG, 19th October, 1918.

Honkong, 19th October, 1918.



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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

We commented on Saturday on the extraordinary spectacle of Soldiers' and Sailors' Councils being set up in Germany and assuming control of affairs in a number of the principal cities. That such a movement should manifest itself and actually be put into effect in a country such as Germany, where the iron hand of militarism has so long directed the nation's energies, is a fact of the utmost significance. There are those who have held that a revolution in Germany would be an impossibility, so strict has been the measure of military control exercised, but the events of the past few days have shown that, despite the most rigorous autocracy, there are ways and means of a country's armed forces combining to disobey the orders of their superiors and of taking matters into their own hands. Soldiers and sailors may be kept in subjection for a time, but when the discipline oversteps the bounds of reason there is always a danger of revolt, and when such a revolt occurs its intensity is likely to correspond to the extent of the coercion which has preceded and led up to it. We have seen that well illustrated in the case of Russia, where the people, shaking off the bonds of despotism, have indulged in the wildest excesses and paid no heed whatever to restraint in any shape or form.

The iron hand can be far too ruthlessly employed, as Germany to-day must assuredly be realising. There comes a limit to the patience and endurance of those subject to it, and when that is reached convulsions are bound to manifest themselves. After all, the human factor has to be taken into account, for man is something more than a mere machine, and it is this element which has caused the German sailors and soldiers to kick against the pricks and to show their masters that liberty cannot ever be wholly suppressed. Failure to take account of this fact has created the terrible muddle in which Russia finds herself to-day and unless there is a rapid change of front in Germany it is conceivable that Bolshevism will shake that country also to its very foundations. This spirit of unrest and of revolt against discipline is unhappily showing itself in all parts of Europe at the moment. The Scandinavian countries are beginning to know something of it, while even in peaceful Switzerland, where autocracy is practically unknown, the authorities have had to expel Bolshevik agitators and to mobilise troops at Zurich owing to the extreme Socialists urging the soldiers to disobey orders and threatening to create trouble on the occasion of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Developments such as these naturally cause us to pause and consider what the future has in store. It is inevitable, of course, that a great world war like the present struggle should produce cataclysmic eruptions; it is bound to have its reactions on the social structure of Europe especially. And there are great dangers lest the situation take on a new turn and in course of time gets wholly out of hand. It is true that the Allies are fighting to safeguard and preserve individual and national liberty, but to say that is not to admit that the end sought is the complete removal of all restraints. That is the extreme Bolshevik view, and if it ever came to be realised it would be a sorry day for the world.

In national and international life, direction and control are as essential as in ordinary business or civic spheres. Without it, chaos is sure to result. That is why we cannot but view with apprehension the tendency towards the creation of so-called Soldiers' and Workers' Councils, in which ignorant and irresponsible men, with no directive ability and no sense of proportion, imagine that they have the right to rule the roost. We have seen what these things have meant in Russia, and how autocracy itself has been outdone in the inexhaustible of these organisations. We would no more wish Germany to fall under the spell of Bolshevism, which sweeps away and never builds up. The times call for a greater freedom for oppressed peoples, admittedly; but they also demand moderation. Only by the exercise of that virtue and by level-headedness and sanity of outlook can the task of reconstituting the world be carried through. Bolshevism would leave the world in a worse state than ever, and any nation which allows it full sway would find that it had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Unearthing the Criminals.

Those who hope that the guilty persons in this war will not escape punishment will note with satisfaction that the British War Cabinet has authorised the appointment of a Commission to enquire into enemy breaches of the laws and customs of war and the responsibility therefor. Particular attention is to be paid by this Commission to highly-placed individuals who have ordered, or tacitly consented to, the numerous violations of international usage of which this war has furnished us with so many terrible examples. That is a step in the right direction, for it is to use letting these matters rest until peace is concluded and the projected League of Nations brought into existence. We do not doubt that even now the arch sinners in Germany and elsewhere are making careful preparations to escape from the punishment which they know is their due, and it is therefore high time that their offences were investigated and a calm and deliberate expression of opinion formulated regarding their part in the campaign of frightfulness by which Germany and her Allies hoped to scare the world into submission to their ideals. We know in a general way what the feeling in Allied countries is against these inhuman monsters, and what the average Allied citizen would do to them if they had them in their grasp, but it is well that the crimes of which they have been guilty should be fully catalogued and the responsibility brought home to the proper quarters.

The Chief Villain.

The now deposed Kaiser, of course, we regard as the chief villain. He not only engineered the war and worked for it over a long space of years, but he must have been cognisant of the systematic steps which have been taken, in defiance of all codes of honour and civilisation, to secure German domination by any means, foul or otherwise. The air raids on open towns, the bombing of hospitals, the sinking of passenger and hospital ships, the pillaging and burning of towns and villages, the slavery forced upon the inhabitants of occupied territory, the abominable treatment of prisoners of war, and a long list of other ghastly outrages are some of the things for which someone should be made to answer. The Kaiser, as we say, must have known of all these happenings—indeed, he probably ordered the commission of many them—and he therefore stands to-day as the biggest criminal in or out of Europe. And those of his underlings who conceived these flagrant breaches of law and enforced them are to be equally condemned. Let their heinous crimes be investigated and laid bare, and let us hope that in the persons of all these offenders there is a desire to correspond to the extent of the coercion which has preceded and led up to it. We have seen that well illustrated in the case of Russia, where the people, shaking off the bonds of despotism, have indulged in the wildest excesses and paid no heed whatever to restraint in any shape or form.

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We are getting quite accustomed nowadays to abdications. Europe is assuredly getting well stocked with unemployed ex-Monarchs, and the latest to join their number is King Wilhelm. The news is not unexpected, but it is intensely gratifying all the same. The man who reckoned that he had a Divine mission on this earth, and who saw nothing incongruous in discharging it by the most bestial and abominable methods, has now come to realise that he is despised by the world and not wanted even by his own people. So he has had to climb down from his Throne and renounce all the ambitions on which he had set his heart from the very day when he was called upon to rule the German people. How his mad dreams have vanished! To day he must be a sick and sorry man, and he will indeed be fortunate if he manages to stretch out the thread of his life for very much longer. We rejoice that circumstances have compelled him to quit the scene, but at the same time we hope with every loyal Briton that he will not be permitted to evade the fate which he so well merited.

General Pedro A. Diaz, the President-elect of Panama, successor to Dr. Ramon Valdes, is a baker by trade. That fact by no means militates against him as a public servant, especially as it is conceded, even by his political opponents, that his loaves are well baked and full weight. Moreover, he is in hearty accord with the police of the United States, internal and international, and has always been of assistance to the latter, especially in the matter of the Panamanian revolution. The display of law in goal was a great one; the shots which beat him being at such close quarters as to give him no chance. Mr. Losch, R.N., was the referee. The collections taken round the ground and various charges made in connection with the match totalled approximately £400, which is a very gratifying result for the promoters of the game. Services v. Civilians—Division II.

DAY BY DAY.

PEACE WITH HER VICTORIES NO LESS RENOWNED THAN WAR

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the violent German offensive against the British at Ypres.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2d. 11/16d.

Requiem Mass.

A Requiem Mass will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral tomorrow, Tuesday, the 12th, at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. J. J. Leiria.

Arrived from Shanghai. Captain L. D'Olivera, the Secretary of the Chinese Coast Officers Guild, arrived in the Colony to-day from Shanghai, on Guild business.

Killed by a Train.

The body of an unknown Chinese has been sent to the Kowloon Mortuary. Deceased was killed by being knocked by the 3 p.m. express train from Canton on the 8th instant at Sha Tan Kok.

Murder.

The body of an unknown Chinese male has been sent to the Public Mortuary. Deceased was found strangled on the first floor of No. 3 Pengington Street. Three men have been arrested in connection with the murder.

Small Fire.

A fire broke out at about 3 a.m. on the 9th instant, in the kitchen of the Sung Yuen Shop at 132, Main Street, Kowloon. The fire originated in a heap of dried grass which was set ablaze by a spark from a live cinder. The fire was promptly put under control and the damage is estimated at \$40.

Smuggled Opium.

A Chinese boy of the sea Namhoi was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with attempting to smuggle six tails of opium to Kowloon. Inspector P. O. Sullivan prosecuted and said that the Indian guard on the ship found the opium. Defendant pleaded guilty and his Worship fined him \$200, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

Another Piracy Case.

Oban Fet, the master of a licensed junk, reports that at 8 p.m. on 29th ultimo when sailing in the junk Ping Shan from Tunkoluan to Tsimshui another boat with six men on board came alongside his junk. Three men armed with revolvers boarded his junk and threatened him and his crew, forcing them into the hatch. The pirates then towed his junk to the shore of an uninhabited island and left them there. They then sailed away in the direction of Wohu, in Chinese territory, taking with them a cargo of salt worth \$350.

More Piracy.

Cnk Kar Kwai, master of a licensed house boat, reports that at about 8 a.m. on the 9th instant his junk was seized from Tsimshui in the direction of Achan, in Chinese territory, a white painted launch ordered them to stop and asked him to present a salt permit. Seven or eight men, armed with revolvers, commenced to search them and stole money and clothing to the extent of \$118.10. The master was taken on board the launch and was promised to be released to-morrow. The launch steamed away in the direction of Apasapni.

Panama's President-Elect.

General Pedro A. Diaz, the President-elect of Panama, successor to Dr. Ramon Valdes, is a baker by trade. That fact by no means militates against him as a public servant, especially as it is conceded, even by his political opponents, that his loaves are well baked and full weight. Moreover, he is in hearty accord with the police of the United States, internal and international, and has always been of assistance to the latter, especially in the matter of the Panamanian revolution. The display of law in goal was a great one; the shots which beat him being at such close quarters as to give him no chance. Mr. Losch, R.N., was the referee. The collections taken round the ground and various charges made in connection with the match totalled approximately £400, which is a very gratifying result for the promoters of the game. Services v. Civilians—Division II.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Exhibition Games for "Our Day."

The exhibition games on Saturday last on the Club ground, as was expected, created considerable interest, and the football shown was well worth watching. In the senior game, the teams turned out practically as advertised, the only alterations being that Sherman (B.A.) dropped back in the place of Blomfield (R.E.), and Charters took the vacant position at half-back in the Services Team. There was a very large crowd present when the teams lined out, the Hon. Mr. Hoysek kicking off for the Civilians against the sun, and it was early apparent that the game was going to be lively. The Services, on paper, looked to be the much stronger team, but the early exchanges pleased the spectators highly, as, after some very clever football, the Civilian team appeared to settle down much better than the Services, and, following a very smart break-away by the Chinese right wing, Richelmann, the Club centre, slipped the ball past Biggs by neat footwork, and scored a fine goal in the corner of the net, just outside Crocker's reach. This early success was very popular with the crowd, and with the Services forwards finishing rather weakly in front of goal, the issue appeared very open especially when Au Kit-sang, on the right, again slipped past the defence and scored another goal with several of the defence hampering him. The Services certainly did not deserve to be two down on general play, and from now on to the end of the game they were much the better team. Pascall scored before the interval when the score was 2-1 for the Civilians. In the second half the Services were clearly the better team, and Chan So left half and his clubmate Cheung at back, assisted by some brilliant goal keeping by Ling Hing saved the side from a bigger defeat. McNiven and Pascall on the Services left wing were far too clever for the Civilians' defence, and McNiven went right through on two occasions with two fine shots, the Services winning deservedly by 3 goals to 2.

The game was well worth watching, and, considering the strangeness many of the players must have experienced in game of this sort, the football was very good. The Services forwards, as expected, were very good, Pascall and McNiven displaying some very clever football and Green at centre requiring a lot of watching.

Townsend, too, at inside right, was a dangerous forward, although several good chances were lost by him through over-eagerness. Stevenson on the outside right was not very prominent. Bilsome at left half was the best of the halves until Smith went in his proper position at centre half in the second portion of the game.

The Services were not idle, and from break-away first Elsley, and then McGregor had very hard lines in not beating Silva. The interval arrived with the Civilians one up. The second half was fought out at the same pace, which was very surprising as the sun at this stage must have been very trying, and the Services had hard lines in not scoring. The Civilians again got away to the other end, McManus and Silva leading the rush, and a little misfortune with the backs gave McManus an opening which he promptly accepted, Jennings having no chance. The Civilians in the closing stages nearly added to their score, the ball being swerved out at Cheung who trapped it cleverly and working his way in sent in a hot shot which Jennings just managed to stop and sweep out of danger in the nick of time. Time arrived with the Civilians leading by 2-0.

The general opinion of this match was rather upset by the smart work of the Civilian forward line, who played in tip-top form. McManus led the forwards like a veteran, and is a very useful player, while Hyndman was always a source of worry to the defence, playing his usual hard and clever game.

Cheah, the Young University forward, improved his reputation. He is fast and clever and Silva and Fung on the left were good. The halves were a hard-working trio, Hyder being very prominent, and Jackson played a fine game at back. Souza was cool and safe but was not overworked.

Jennings in goal for the Civilians could not be blamed for the goals and at times brought off some smart clearance. The backs worked hard with Schoeller prominent, while Lt. Jones and Wright did well against a dangerous Elsley, who was with the best forward line in the country.

The collections taken round the ground and various charges made in connection with the match totalled approximately £400, which is a very gratifying result for the promoters of the game. Services v. Civilians—Division II.

There was a little delay in starting this game which necessitated more time being played to allow the Senior game to start promptly, but there was a good crowd all

THE GIRL WHO SHINES.

A Secret of Feminine Charm.

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor with long experience of "family practice," said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the athletic ones are always thin and siring. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood; and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Shanghai Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Plain Talk to Women." Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.50, from the above address.

round the ropes at the kick-off. From the start it was seen that each team was all cut, as the early play, despite a glaring sun, was full of incident. The chief anxiety of the Services team was

the extremely smart passing of the Civilian forwards, Hyndman McManus and Cheah on the right wing combining very smartly, and after Jennings had made a couple of smart saves in succession, McManus managed to open the scoring with a shot close in. The Services were not idle, and from break-away first Elsley, and then McGregor had very hard lines in not beating Silva. The interval arrived with the Civilians one up. The second half was fought out at the same pace, which was very surprising as the sun at this stage must have been very trying, and the Services had hard lines in not scoring. The Civilians again got away to the other end, McManus and Silva leading the rush, and a little misfortune with the backs gave McManus an opening which he promptly accepted, Jennings having no chance. The Civilians in the closing stages nearly added to their score, the ball being swerved out at Cheung who trapped it cleverly and working his way in sent in a hot shot which Jennings just managed to stop and sweep out of danger in the nick of time. Time arrived with the Civilians leading by 2-0.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

University v. R. E.

This League match was played on the University ground and resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

University.

A. H. Bumjishn, b Raworth...	21
C. Choa, c Lawrence, b Parnell...	12
G. E. Marley, b Raworth...	22
F. A. Redmond, b Parnell...	54
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, c Waller, b Raworth...	50
J. D. Wright, not out...	15
Lim Keng S'm, not out...	14
Yeoh Teik Ea, D. K. Samy, W. Gittens, Aug S'wee Ching, did not bat...	
Extras...	10
Total...	198
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Parnell...	13 2 65 2
Raworth...	12 0 71 3
Waller...	5 0 29 0
Lawrence...	3 0 21 0
R. E.	
Capt. Wahl, b Redmond...	28
Lt. Raworth, c and b Redmond...	10
Opl. Waller, not out...	69
Spr. Parnell, st. Ponsonby Fane...	14
S. M. Jevons, b Marley...	24
Opl. Hooper, not out...	15
Opt. Back, Spr. Lewis, did not bat...	
L/C. Lawrence, c Marley, b Redmond...	15
Extras...	4
Total...	178
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Redmond...	2 64 3
Marley...	17 4 57 1
Yeoh Teik Ea...	5 0 29 0
Ponsonby Fane...	3 0 22 0
Craigengower v. C.R.C.	
This League match proved exciting and ended in a rather unexpected win for Craigengower. Batting first, C.R.C. did well, declaring for 165 with seven wickets down. At first, Craigengower were none too comfortable and it seemed that they would be accounted for with a less score than their rivals. However, the C.R.C. fielding became bad, and just on time the C.R.C. total was passed with the last man. Score:—	
C. R. C.	
Yew Man Teun, b Omar...	31
Cheng Chi, b Grimmett...	56
Ng Sze Kwong, c Ford, b Grimmett...	10
H. Ching, b Grimmett...	8
G. Lee, b Grimmett...	23
Un H'w Fan, c Bass, b Grimmett...	14
Wong Po Keung, not out...	3
James Wong, c Goldenberg, b Grimmett...	0
Chung Wing Koi, not out...	3
Extras...	9
Total (for 7 wkt's) dec. 155	
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Omar...	19 1 63 1
Abbas...	7 2 13 0
Grimmett...	14 1 52 6
Lummert...	3 0 18 0
Craigengower.	
B. Bass, c Cheng, b Yew...	3
M. H. Abbas, b Un H'w Fan...	8
F. G. Thompson, c Cuing, b Ng Sze Kwong...	45
T. F. Ford, c J. Wong, b Un H'w Kan...	0
A. W. Grimmett, c Cheng Chi, b Ng...	38
H. E. Lummert, run out...	0
G. Manley, c and b Ng Sze...	1
J. D. Noria, c Ng, b Yew...	16
E. D. Bass, not out...	14
U. Omar, c Cheung, b Un...	27
A. Goldenberg, not out...	14
Extras...	2
Total (for 9 wkt's) dec. 172	
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Un H'w Fan...	10 2 45 3
Yew Man Teun...	16 0 72 0
Ng Sze Kwong...	10 1 53 3
Hongkong C. C. v. Kowloon C.	
This friendly match was played on the Hongkong ground, the home side being severely defeated. Kowloon declared at 202 for six wickets, good batting being done by G. Matthews, de Souza and Mathewson, while the home side only scored 67, a feature being the bowling of Peartori and Taylor. Scores:—	
Kowloon.	
L. E. B. Hodge, b Donnelly...	8
A. de Souza, c Hammond, b de Rome...	43
King...	4 0 30 3
Total (for 7 wkt's) dec. 199	
Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Matthews...	9 0 18 2
Mathewson...	5 0 24 1
de Souza...	2 0 10 0
Hammond...	3 0 18 1
King...	4 0 30 3

HONGKONG OVERCROWDING.

More Suggestions by Mr. Bowley.

At to-morrow's Sanitary Board meeting Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will move:—

"i. That in order to relieve the congestion of the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, which constitutes a serious danger to the Public Health, the Board recommends the Government:—

(a) to take immediate steps by levelling undeveloped Crown Land in Kowloon and elsewhere and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes, to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred.

(b) to undertake the systematic resumption and re-construction of the most insanitary portions of the City."

ii. That the Board, apprehending the possibility of a serious epidemic occurring in the Colony, requests the Government to restore the Sanitary Staff to its full complement as soon as possible, by the temporary engagement of suitable persons from outside the Civil Service, in order to prevent the routine work of the Department falling into arrears."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN,

We have pleasure in announcing that we have this day established ourselves as Merchants, Shipping Agents, and Coal Contractors at No. 2, Connaught Road, and that we have succeeded The Okura Trading Co. Ltd., at the same premises. Their business hereafter will be carried on by us as their agents.

for FUKUKAWA & CO., LTD.
S. W. FUJITA.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1918.

NOTICE:

GENTLEMEN,

We have this day transferred our office to Messrs. Fukukawa & Co., Ltd. and appointed them as our agents in Hongkong and Canton.

for OKURA TRADING CO., LTD.
J. MOGL.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED by a British qualified Medical Man an appointment as a Surgeon on board a steamer sailing for Singapore and Penang.—Apply "Surecon" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

Heavy Weight, Latest Patterns.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH PICNIC

COULOMMIER POTTED

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"ARROW" SHIRTS & COLLARS.

THE BEST AMERICAN MAKE

Are Stocked by All Up-to-date Outfitters.

YEE SANG FAT CO. JUST ARRIVED.

WOOL DRESSING GOWNS

Price \$22.00 to \$30.00

ALSO

TOWELLING.

BATH GOWNS

Heavy Weight, Latest Patterns.

Price \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

34, Queen's Road Central.

A new "Protea" picture

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PROTEA, whose baffling personality has fascinated the picture-going public in every part of the world, eclipses all her previous achievements in this latest triumph. Her brilliant performance and sensational daring make the picture a masterpiece of startling realism.

PROTEA IV.

JAECER R

FINE PURE WOOL

PREVENTS CHILL

We are now showing the latest novelties in

Waistcoats, Socks, Dressing gowns, Overcoats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Slippers, Lounge Jackets, Gloves.

MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

LATEST STYLES

Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELVET.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"

"OH YOU DADDY"

"STRUTTERS' BALL"

"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"

"SAND DUNES"

"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

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OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT

ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.

TRADE MARK.

THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND

OF

ALE & STOUT.

THIS FAMOUS BRAND

OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND PURITY.

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers. Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.

Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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For particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Tel. 2844. 2nd Floor St. George's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings
"JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO" VONDEL 10,000 16th Nov. 1918.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
TELEPHONE 1374-1375-1376. Agents.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
all Ships Trading to Saigon.SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM,
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAICNEAU
SAIGON. Code A.B.C. 5th Ed.Call Flag U. SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANHOL, SAIGON.General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights.

Welding by Oxygen, etc, etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MURAKAMI, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHIMOTO, KANAZAWA, SATO,
KANAI, SHINHEI, KAMITAMADA, RIBAI,
and OTYUARI, COAL MINES.
Agency for SAKITOS OGAI.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARI, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKOKU, TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address—
Hongkong—“IWASAKI”
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Western Union and Benby's.
AGENCY FOR THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD. OSAKA.For particulars apply to—
T. DAIGO,
Manager,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

THE UPHEAVAL IN GERMANY.

Kaiser's Effort to retain Throne.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" says the Kaiser refused the Socialist suggestion of voluntary abdication. The Kaiser informed the Minister of the Interior that he would refuse to abdicate at a moment when peace was being concluded which would mean surrendering Germany to the Entente. Abdication would produce complete anarchy and augmentation of Bolshevikism for which he would not assume responsibility.

The Social Democratic ultimatum as regards the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by midday on Nov. 8. A later message reported that the time limit was extended to six in the evening. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of Socialist influence in the Government, and the reformation of the Prussian Ministry along the lines of the Reichstag majority parties. "Vorwärts" publishing the ultimatum, said: "Peace is assured. In a few hours an armistice will have been concluded."

Bowl to His Father.

Later.

The Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

Further Abdications.

Basel, Nov. 9.

A message from Munich states that a meeting in the Diet building on the 8th decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.

A message from Berlin says that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

Chancellor Seeks to Resign.

London, Nov. 9.

A wireless German message says: In view of the altered parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted. The Kaiser, says a Copenhagen message, asked Prince Max to remain in office for the present.

Bavaria a Republic.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

A message from Munich reports that a "Soldiers' Workers' and Peasants' Council" has been formed at Munich and has issued a proclamation announcing that henceforth Bavaria will be a free State and that a People's Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile the Council has constituted itself a Diet. The proclamation adds that the democratic socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realise a peace for Germany which shall preserve the country from the worst. A Constituent National Assembly elected by all adults will, if possible, be convened. A new time is dawning in Bavaria which will make Germany ready for the League of Nations. Revolution was necessary in order at the last moment to prepare for peoples' self-government without too terrible shocks before the enemy armies stream across our country or before the troops after the armistice cause chaos. The Council promises to suppress all excesses, maintain order and safeguard personal property. The soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on. All officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms are commencing immediately.

The Socialist Demands.

Basel, Nov. 9.

The proclamation of a Republic in Munich followed upon a monster meeting organised by the Socialist party. After many speeches it passed a resolution demanding the abdication of the Emperor, renunciation of the Crown Prince's right to the throne, acceptance of the armistice and introduction of an eight hours' day. A mile long procession, including numerous soldiers, marched to the Palace and Ministries where proclamations were hurriedly posted urging calm.

The Kaiser's Downfall.

Lyons, Nov. 9.

A Berlin message states: A Proclamation, signed by Prince Max of Baden, was published on Saturday morning announcing the Abdication of the Kaiser. The Chancellor continues to exercise his functions pending an agreement upon the questions of the renunciation of the throne by the Kron Prinz and the nomination of a Regent. As soon as a new Chancellor is appointed, in connection with which the name of the Socialist Ebert is mentioned, a General Election will be held for the election of a National Constituent Assembly. A great Socialist meeting at Munich passed a resolution, "inter alia" in favour of the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of the throne by the Kron Prinz, the democratisation of the whole public administration, the acceptance of the conditions of the Armistice, the abandonment of all ideas of defence, taking steps towards demobilisation, the prevention of the workers being idle and an eight hours' day. A Soldiers' and Workers' Council has been formed under the presidency of a Socialist, and a Republic has been proclaimed. French wireless.

Banks Stop Payments.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

It is reliably reported that owing to the rush on the banks of Berlin the banks have stopped payment.

Disorders Spreading.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.

An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the northern provinces shows that disorders have extended further. In Bremen speeches were made in the market place by an independent Socialist who was recently released from prison and by some soldiers demanding a Socialist Republic and a Workers' and Soldiers' Council, the liberation of military prisoners and the opening of the civil prisons. It is reported from Hamburg that the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils Central Bureau has announced that all official and military buildings will be occupied, provisions and magazines guarded and plunderers punished with immediate death. Negotiations with the Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic is restricted to two trains. The leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order. According to reports hitherto this has not been done. There have been excesses and small groups of troops have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

The "Social Democrats" Berlin correspondent states that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany. There are two hundred thousand deserters at present in Berlin.

Revolutionary Hamburg.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

The "Hamburg Echo" has been rechristened "The Red Flag". It reports that ten were killed in the fighting at the barracks. Bundesstrasse, military headquarters, early fell into the hands of the revolutionaries as the Commander and Staff had already quitted Hamburg. The 11th battalions have occupied all stations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIES IN THE WEST.

Splendid British Progress.

London, Nov. 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Advancing in driving rain our troops substantially progressed southward of the Mons-Conde Canal. On the right we captured Avesnes and passed the line of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road northward and southward of Avesnes. In the centre we cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway westward of Maubeuge. On the left we captured Malpaquet, Fay-le-Franc, Dour Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Conde Canal. Further north, his flank threatened by our advance, the enemy is withdrawing southward of Tournai. We captured Conde and crossed the Scheldt Canal southward of Antoing and captured Laplaigne and Bertry. We hold the western portion of Tournai. Since Nov. 1st, we have prisoner eighteen thousand, taking several hundred guns.

Capture of Maubeuge.

London, Nov. 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and Sixty-Second Divisions. We have progressed southward of that town and are well eastward of Avesnes-Maubeuge road. Between Maubeuge and Mons-Conde Canal we are pushing towards Perrefiel. Northward of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

French Pursuit of the Germans.

London, Nov. 8.

A French communiqué says: The pursuit of the enemy continued all day long, a large extent of territory and numerous French inhabitants being liberated. We increased our advance eastward of the Avesnes—Lacapelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thon between Origny and Liancourt and are establishing bridge-heads on the northern bank despite violent resistance. We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Bazeilles. We have taken over two thousand prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Friday evening, says: The French have covered between seven and ten miles since dawn pursuing the enemy. Street fighting occurred this morning in the streets of a suburb of Sedan west of the Meuse. The Germans eventually retired to the east bank leaving a number of prisoners. All the remaining bridges of the Meuse were exploded at noon. The French are now hardly anywhere more than a single day's march from the frontier.

More American Captures.

London, Nov. 8.

An American communiqué says: We have wrested from the enemy his last hold on the heights eastward of the Meuse and drove him back into the lowlands of the Woëvre on a front of fourteen kilometres. We advanced to a depth of six kilometres, taking Lisey, Eurey, Breuville, Pouilly, Damvillers, Flabas and many other towns and villages. We captured six heavy and many machine guns, rifles and prisoners, also a large airplane workshop. Our aviators bombed and machine-gunned enemy concentrations in the region of Bazeilles and Remeeville and blew up an ammunition dump at Giberoy. We shot down four balloons and three airplanes.

KING EMANUEL VISITS TRENT.

Rome, Nov. 9.

King Emmanuel has visited Trent and received an ovation.

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

London, Nov. 8.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Hughes's statement that the peace terms had been definitely settled at the recent conference at Versailles without consulting the Dominions renders necessary a statement of the actual position. The British Government has always recognised that the magnificent efforts and sacrifices by the Dominions and India entitled them to an equal voice with the United Kingdom in the settlement of the terms of peace. The whole question of the general peace settlement was exhaustively discussed by the Imperial War Cabinet last year, whereas Australia, for domestic reasons, was not represented. The conclusions were communicated to Australia and were again reviewed by the Imperial War Cabinet this year, wherein Australian representatives participated.

The British representatives at the recent Supreme War Council have done nothing inconsistent with these general conclusions, nor has the effective attainment in the final peace terms of any special objects to which the attention of the Imperial War Cabinet was drawn by the representatives of the Dominions and India been precluded or prejudiced. The British Government has every intention of associating the Governments of the Dominions and India with itself in every stage in future discussions of the terms of peace. The Governments of the Dominions and India have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to come over or send representatives with a view to remaining in constant and closest touch with developments and being represented at the Inter-Allied Conference to be convened shortly in order to consider in detail the practical application of the general principles of the peace settlement.

(Continued on page 8)

CONSIGNERS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EX. "EQUADOR"
From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Commodities of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th and 8th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"STENTOR" are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10:45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 16th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The China Mail, CHINA Mail and form
Shanghai on Friday, November 8th

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO", HONGKONG.

Cable Used At: ABC, 5th Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkin's.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Fitters, Forge Masters, Electricians.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

SERBIANS PUSHING FORWARD.

London, Nov. 8
A French eastern communiqué says: On the Danube between Razica and Semlin, and on the Save between Semlin and Mitrovica and Serbians broke down German resistance and crossed to the northern banks. They continued to pursue the Germans northwards. The Serbians have reached Vinograd in Bosnia and are marching upon Sarajevo at the request of the Jugo-Slav Government.

THE GOEBEN TO BE INTERNED.

London, Nov. 9
The Germans having transferred the Goeben to the Turks the battlehip will be interned in a Turkish port.

R.H.Y.C.

Highly Successful Opening Cruise.

It is doubtful whether the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club ever held a more successful opening cruise than that which took place on Saturday and which drew a very large gathering to the Clubhouse premises and the lawn. The scene was a very animated one, and everyone present spent thoroughly enjoyable time. Amongst those present were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Commodore Garner, while many naval and military officers also attended. Besides the sailing events, there were aquatics and rowing, while a feature of the proceedings was the entertaining of men from H.M.'s Navy. The day was an ideal one in every respect, and the officials of the Club are to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements. The afternoon's proceedings were enlivened by music supplied by a naval band, while the Kingman Minstrels (Messrs. Aslett, Harris, Wood and Thompson) provided plenty of fun, and gave great delight to the many children present. The afternoon's events resulted as follows:—

CHINESE AND ENGLISH RIGGED CRUISERS.

Chinese Rig.

Hoop on Course. Finishing Time. Corrected Time.

Dorothy (Mr. Hurley) ... 230 316 15 3 13 45 1
Niobe ... 140 316 24 3 14 44 2
Oenone ... Scr. 321 33 8 21 33
Lady Jean ... DNS
Helen ... DNS

English Rig.

Irene (Mr. Denison) 9 10 3 02 25 2 53 25 1
Norsemann 10 00 3 05 32 2 55 33 2
Vera ... 8 20 3 07 15 2 58 55 3
Mist ... 12 33 3 14 15 3 01 45 4
Feathers ... 9 10 3 18 0 3 08 50 5
Queen Bell 40 3 23 22 3 11 42 6
La Cigale DNS
Vesper ... DNS

RACING YACHTS (LADIES RACES.)

Handicap Class.

Bella (Miss Denison) Scr. 3 06 05 3 08 05 1
Dorothea (Miss Bamsey) 3 11 3 09 56 3 06 45 2
Diana ... 3 11 3 10 03 3 06 52 3
Dione ... Scr. 3 06 55 3 08 55 4
Jessica ... DNS
Colleen ... DNS

One Design Class.

Daphne (Mrs. Stoneman) ... Scr. 3 17 05 3 17 05 1
Ailsa (Miss Robertson) ... Scr. 3 17 38 3 17 38 2
Bonita ... Scr. 3 19 28 3 19 26 3
Halcyon ... DNS

Heyward Hays Class.

Lysbeth (Mrs. Harston) Scr. 3 22 10 3 22 10 1
Ursula (Miss Rouse) Scr. 3 23 45 3 23 45 2
Liz ... Scr. 3 29 17 3 29 17 3
Dawn ... Scr. 3 29 20 3 29 20 4
Owl ... Scr. 3 41 07 3 41 07 5

Gael Class.

Gael (Miss Stokes) ... Scr. 3 31 31 3 31 31 1
Asthorpe (Miss Wise) 20 3 37 45 2 37 25 2
Dorothy ... 20 3 39 48 2 39 48 3
Toinette ... DNS
Joan ... DNS
Thecla ... DNS

Service Sailing Race.

Commodore Garner and crew 1
Captain Edwards and crew ... 2
Mr. Barber and crew ... 3

ROWING AND AQUATICS.

Naval Whalers.

H.M.S. ... 1
H.M.S. ... 2
H.M.S. ... 3

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Text of Memorandum to America.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau sends us the following message which has been sent by the National Assembly at Canton to the presiding officers of the Congress of the United States of America, Washington:—

The Gentlemen,— Regarding the recent peace overtures in Europe we are deeply inspired by the fact that your Government is for the sake of maintaining righteous principles, directing all efforts to secure a perpetual peace for the world. Following the wise steps the Republic of China, a year ago, severed diplomatic relations with, and subsequently declared war upon, Germany, the country which defied the laws of nations and relied on brutal force. China could not have better discharged her obligations towards the war, neither has she succeeded in maintaining law and order within the country because of internal strife which causes the country to disintegrate. For over a year our people have been making tremendous sacrifices in the hope of securing permanent internal peace. Because Germany relies on brutal force to defend International Law, the Allies engaged in the great war; so, for like reasons, the people of China, opposing armed resistance against the Peking illegal Government. Now the Allies are taking a firm ground to secure a righteous and permanent peace in Europe just as the people of China for similar reasons refuse to patch up matters in order to obtain momentary tranquility.

The Republic of China and the establishment of the National Assembly is based on the Provisional Constitution. Finding that neither the Constitution nor the Parliament affords any opportunity for their selfish interests, the militarists and the old mandarin class have determined to destroy them even by force. If the people of China should for the sake of peace, yield to such humility, the country, henceforth, may have no justice but would be ruled by power; no law but the will of might. Thus the foundation of the country would be jeopardised and the people have nothing to reply upon. This is not only intolerable to the people of China, but your people, renowned as the defenders of right, would be reluctant to witness this. In securing peace small grievances may be disregarded but the principles of law must be upheld. With the avowed purpose to defend the Constitution and restore the Parliament, the Constitutionalists have been struggling most difficultly for over a year, confronting all dangers and obstacles to attain their object. When the National Parliament was legally established in the second year of the Republic, your country was the first to recognise it. When Yuan Shih-kai conspired to become Emperor, the Parliament was once dissolved by force. It was reconvoked at Yuan's downfall. Last year, it was again illegally dissolved. We, the members, under many difficulties, have been able to secure a quorum to open formal session at Canton. As the Constitution and the Republic are at stake we must have a decisive contest with the militarists until the Constitution and the Parliament are restored. This is the only solution for the present issue of China. Although the world is anxious for peace the ultimate goal should not be indecisive. The members of the Chinese Parliament believe that those who maintain the right principle to suppress Teutonic militarists would not render assistance to the militaristic and lawless Peking Government to compel our people to forsake their object in upholding the Constitution in order to secure dishonourable peace.

As the Parliament is in session at Canton, Canton must undoubtedly be the seat of the regular government. We hope that you will maintain the same righteous principle which you manifested in the second year of our Republic in order that peace may be hastened and the friendship of the nations may be strengthened.

THE ENEMY COLLAPSE.

Sermon by Union Church Pastor.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held at the Union Church yesterday morning when a large congregation assembled. The Church was prettily decorated with a profusion of fruits and flowers donated for distribution among the patients of the Military and Naval Hospitals. During the service the usual harvest hymns were sung and a collection on behalf of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals realized a goodly sum.

Rev. Mr. J. Kirk Macdonagh was the preacher. He took for his text Psalm 136:1 "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion we were like them that dream." The preacher discussed interestingly, taking the approaching end of the war as a parallel with the gathering of a harvest. He said: "To day our annual Harvest Sunday falls and at the same time a point has been reached in the critical history of the times which none of us will ever forget. This beautiful psalm seems to sum it all up so appropriately that we cannot pass it by. It commemorates a time of change, change for the better in the fortunes of the much enquiring race: 'When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion.' It speaks of deliverance after long waiting as being like the happy Harvest Home following on protracted anxious suspense. 'They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.' Three Sundays ago it was when the news came that the enemy was asking for an armistice. That proposal of three weeks ago did not turn out to mean all that the most sanguine thought it might. It has had a dubious history since, and the enemy has had to be told that anything more he may have to say on the subject might be said to the Generalissimo in the field. But those weeks have been literally crowded with good news. Indeed the whole of the last three months has been Daily, almost hourly victories have crowned deservedly the armies of the Allies, gloriously led, daunted by no difficulty, rising to every demand. The enemy's two remaining colleagues, Turkey and then Austria, have yielded without conditions. The German hosts are being shown that it is impossible for them to hold their ground. Miles after miles they are being forced from the lands they wrongfully invaded and for four years foully desecrated. The grim reality that nations, even the most powerful, must reap as they choose to sow, is at long last coming home to the German people. Their reigning house, after bringing the Empire to the verge of ruin, has begun to divest itself of the authority it claimed to hold by Divine right. The autocrat whose tongue walked through the earth in blasphemy and boastfulness is putting his lips to a draught of humiliation such as can seldom have fallen to the lot of man. The ruling caste who aided and abetted him and the whole nation who loved to have it so and would have defied their Emperor if his ambitions had succeeded, are seeking for means of escape from the responsibility for their joint crimes. They will seek in vain.

Judgment is near and can nowise be averted. The moral law to which men and nations alike must in the end submit is receiving a vindication as plain as in the days when Jewish prophets

that to-day must have an incurable genius for perversity. There were moments, too, when it seemed as if that fearsome nightmare might become reality. Have you forgotten the days before the battle of the Marne when the French Government moved to Bordeaux and the enemy thought himself as good as in Paris? No need to dwell on the set-backs and disappointments which protracted the long sickness of hope deferred—the Dardanelles, the Russian defection, the Italian collapse, and then, worse than that, the dark days of last March and April, when the armies of France and Britain stood with backs to the wall and almost it seemed to the waiting world that the blonde beast might have his way. No we cannot forget these hours, even though our faith did not give way in the worst of them, our faith in God and under him in the superb valour of the French and British soldier and the support almost too late but eagerly hurried over the Atlantic. We knew the fate which was designed for us if those unbreakable lines should have given way, if the British soldier had done the thing he does not do, believed he was beaten as the German said he was and half the world believed. The war would not have ended even then, but the difficulty of carrying on would have been terribly increased, the toll prolonged and the chance of a really satisfactory ending sadly diminished. But in the course of but a few months the change is so great that we can hardly credit it. Good news comes so fast that we cannot keep pace with it. There have been times when hard tidings were our constant portion. We almost learned to expect bad news. We did our best to bear up under it and now that it is over all that the most sanguine thought it might. They that walk in darkness have seen a great light. They that dwelt in the land of the shadow of death upon them hath the light shined; they joy before the sun according to the joy of Harvest as men rejoice when they divide the spoil. For the yoke of his burden and the staff on his shoulder and the rod of his oppressor Thou has broken as in the day of Midian."

So sings Isiah on the deliverance of his people and prophetically of the world-wide deliverances under the promised Prince of Peace. The man is blind who does not see in the events of our

own times a long stage consummated in the slow and toilsome path of emancipation. Crowns and thrones are perishing. We know not from day to day what

further ill-founded domination may be forced by its unrightful place, but the King of Righteousness is coming more and more to incarnate him is being made to

the nation that thought to venture all rather than give place to the world-beat tyrant of the modern world, and the lesson

is impressive for all mankind and for all time.

Japan, and in a sense China, have been allied with us in the war, but we who live here are

well aware how much admiration of German might and success exists openly or secretly in these countries.

The same holds of the neutral nations, such as there are in

Europe. Material success affects

men's moral judgments more

than they often know, so long as

the wicked are flourishing like

the green bay tree there are more

to envy and imitate than to take

warning. It is true that the

crimes by which Germany has

defiled herself had shocked the

conscience of mankind; but the

world being what it is the

offences would all have been

paliated if the object had been

stained and Germany had

had succeeded in making herself

the mistress of half the world.

It is astonishing what will be

condoned in this world if only it

can be shown to pay. The means

may be exceptional, people admit,

but they think in their hearts

and sometimes assert in words

that success justifies or at the

least white-washes them. Thank

God there is not now

enough success to provide even

the thinnest coat of

whitening for the sepulchre into

which the masters and pastures of the dreadful years. Liberty is dawning upon many a province both in Western and Eastern Europe. Serbia, Palestine, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Serbia have had their age-long fetters broken asunder. There is much to do, of course—work of re-shaping and re-education which

will tax every energy for many

years to come, but the day of

political oppression is finally over

and the men who exploited it are

disappearing amid the marred

exeration of mankind. Their

dreams shattered now and for ever

and the vision of a new

earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, the vision which has never

ceased to haunt the heart and

drawn the hopes of man's at

last drawn near out of the cloud-

land of impossibility to which in

our unbelief we have been too

ready to assent it.

It is to come, when this vast

and critical struggle is seen from a

distance it will be said that the

triumph of righteousness came at

a time of supreme importance in

the general history of the world.

East and West were meeting as

they could not have met before.

There was a stirring of awakened

life throughout the older civiliza-

tion as the extraordinary material prosperity

of Europe and America. The

races of East were entering

upon a new era and stood upon

the threshold of a new

era of life and health.

It is to come, when this vast

and critical struggle is seen from a

distance it will be said that the

triumph of righteousness came at

A HEROIC SOLDIER.

Poldi's Amazing Career.

The amazing and tragic career of Private Bertrand, belonging to the infantry, is told by his lieutenant in the Journal. Bertrand wears the French Legion of Honour, Military Medal, Military Cross with seven palms and five stars, British Military Cross, French Colonial and Morocco medal, the life-saving medal, and also a ribbon for wounds, as he has lost one arm and one leg, and has been otherwise mutilated, besides receiving some thirty bayonet wounds. He is 26. He enlisted at 18, and fought in Morocco, where he saved two officers and won the Military Medal. At the outbreak of the war he went through the Char

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.
Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 20th November, 1918
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

The Engine and Boilers
salved from the s.s. "HONGKONG"
now lying at the following place:
Engine at No. 400 Canton
Road

Boilers next to Kwong
Cheong Hin's Shipyard, Cheung
Sha Wan.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.
will hold

Their 35th Annual "Al Fresco
Fete"
in the Compound of the Roman
Catholic Cathedral on SUNDAY
8TH DECEMBER, from 9 P.M.
to 11.30 P.M.

Admission 5/-

Each ticket holder is entitled
to a souvenir if presented at the
Souvenir Stalls on the evening of
the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m.
to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will
be opened and Tea & Cakes will
be served—Admission Free.

NOTICE.

S. S. "SUNGKUANG"

RECKED on Boat Roads,
Lamock Islands near
Swatow. General cargo of Suez,
Indigo, Gunny Bags, Medicines,
etc.

Tenders wanted for vessel and
cargo as lying.

For further particulars apply
to the undersigned.

GILMAN & CO. LTD.,

84 Des Voeux Road,

Agents.

The Chinese Association

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY, 12th November,
1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 16 godown of Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co. Ltd. (Kowloon).

353 Steel Angles
sizes from 3" x 3" x 1" to
6" x 6" x 6"

in lengths of 23' - 45'

On view from Monday, 11th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY the 5th November,
1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Grand Hotel, Queen's
Road.

The Whole of the Furniture,
comprising—

Double and single iron bed-
steads, teak wardrobes with
mirrors, marble top washstands,
teak toilet tables, easy chairs,
couches, tables etc., etc.

Lavatory basins, urinals, en-
amelled baths etc., etc.

Dining room furniture and
bar fittings.

Electric ceiling fans, lights
and fittings.

Also

1 Full sized English Billiard
Table.

On view from Thursday, the
14th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 888 & 188

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUINN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
BUDDLE'S STAIRCASE

MR. T. TAKAYE
MR. MORITA
CERTIFIED MASSAGE

EXERCISES, THERAPEUTIC, OSTEOPATHIC

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The insured letter and insured parcel service between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Verona and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French, Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such pack is admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1½ annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kuf, Nasiriyah, Quat Salah, Sul-eh-Shaykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that pieces of haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the times given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou via Keelung
—Per AMAKUSA MARU,
12th Nov. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and N. China—Per SINGAN,
12th Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per HAI-
HONG, 12th Nov. 1 p.m.

Port Bayard—12th Nov. 3 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

Philippine Is. State & Europe via Suez
—Per EGYPTIAN, 13th Nov. 5 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on
Wednesday, 13th Nov., at 4 p.m.

Shanghai and N. China—Per STENTOR,
13th Nov. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14th November.

Shanghai & N. C. Japan—via Nagasaki,
Honolulu, Canada, United States, Canada & South Amer., 2nd Europe, via San
Francisco, 14th Nov. Reg. 245 a.m.

Letters 10:30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING,
14th Nov. 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 15th November.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per HAI-
HONG, 15th Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippines—Per LOONG SANG,
15th Nov. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th November.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Canada & South Amer., 2nd Europe, via San
Francisco, 16th Nov. Reg. 245 a.m.

Letters 10:30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per TONG SHOU,
16th Nov. 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 17th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per TONG SHOU,
17th Nov. 10 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 11th 3h. 45m.—Warning to
Hongkong and Coast Ports—N.E. Gale
in Formosa Channel.

November 11th 11h. 13m.—No returns
from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure
has increased slightly at the majority of
reporting stations; the anticyclone has
extended to the southward. Fresh to
strong northeast will continue along the
China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch
total since January 1st 96.56 inches
against an average of 81.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Root. N.E.
winds fresh; fine generally.

2. Formosa Channel. N.E. gale.

3. South coast of China be- The same
tween H.K. and Lamotou, as No. 1.

4. South coast of China be- The same
between H.K. and Hainan, as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Nov. 11, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind.
Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind.

1. Swatow 6a 30.27 61 96 c. 4f.
2. Amoy 5a 30.23 59 b. 4b.
3. Fuzhou 5a 30.14 61 b. 4b.
4. Keelung 5a 30.07 74 ne 10b.
5. Tamsui 6a 30.18 63 nne 2b.
6. Canton 6a 31.30 56 75 n. 20.
7. Hongkong 6a 30.12 63 74 n. 20.
8. Macao 6a 30.19 56 75 n. 20.
9. Amoy 6a 30.20 59 83 n. 10.

10. Fuchow 6a 30.17 61 96 c. 4f.
11. Tamsui 6a 30.13 61 83 nne 40.
12. Keelung 6a 30.06 75 e. 40.
13. Tamsui 6a 31.04 70 94 0r.
14. Ap Lei Chau 6a 29.93 75 79 ne 40.
15. Daupan 6a 29.89 78 85 nne 40.
16. Legaspi 6a 29.86 75 95 ne 40.
17. Tolo 6a 29.86 75 95 ne 40.
18. Sutia 6a 29.80 75 95 ne 40.
19. Guanpo 6a 29.77 78 95 aw 2b

20. Lamotou 6a 29.77 78 95 aw 2b

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Nov. 11th, 12th & 13th 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE,

Episode I & II

of the thrilling

6 episode play

PROTEA IV.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE.